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Review of New Books.

An unsuccessful Attempt to reach Repulse Bay, by Sir Thomas Rouse's Welcome. 8vo. pp. 200. London 1825. J. Murray.

AN unsuccessful attempt to reach Repulse Bay, is a title of ill omen; and, in truth, we never read an account of a more invariably gloomy and unlucky voyage than this. Endurance and suffering, hopeless struggle and continual peril, mark it from beginning to end. It did nothing, it could do nothing; and yet there are portions of its brief story which raise the character of the British Seaman above the splendours of the most glorious victory, and, if we may judge of the feelings of others by our own, affect the imagination as powerfully as any narrative of far more tragical consequence.

The Griper moved from Deptford on the 10th of June last, and was on the 28th of the same month off Calcutta, where, owing to the ignorance of the Pilot, she almost miraculously escaped wreck. Taking provisions, water, &c. on board, and two beautiful ponies, she pursued her voyage, accompanied by the Snop with stores; and on the 1st of August fell in with the first ice.

How this ship came to be employed is extraordinary; for never did there appear to be a vessel worse calculated for the service on which she was engaged than His Majesty's ship Griper. A wretched sailer, lumbered with provisions for two years and a half, only half the size of the *Hecia* or *Fury*, a mere tub—she was left by the Snop to prosecute one of the most arduous undertakings which could be assigned to maritime enterprise. Add to this, that from first to last, the weather was tempestuous beyond example; and we may conceive some of the horrors to which our gallant countrymen were continually exposed during this ill-fated expedition. Even so early as August 11th, off Savage Islands, we have the following picture, like a glance of sunbeam in the midst of storm:

"We hung on until afternoon on the 11th, being unwilling to quit our fire, which was the largest yet seen, and on which, as the weather was tolerably fine, we were enabled to stretch lines for the purpose of drying clothes, &c., which was now very requisite, as from the continual wet weather we had experienced, the ship and every thing within her had become very damp. We also sent our ponies, ducks, geese, and fowls on the ice, which in the forenoon presented a most novel appearance; the officers shooting looms as they flew past, and the men amusing themselves with leap-frog and other games, while the ship lay moored with her sails loose in readiness to quit our floating farm-yard by the earliest opportunity."

On the following day some Esquimaux

made their appearance, of whom Captain L. relates—

"In half an hour our visitors amounted to about sixty persons, in eight Kayaks, or men's, and three Oomiaks, or women's boats, which latter had stood out to us under one lug-sail composed of the transparent intestines of the walrus. As the females approached they shouted with all their might, and we were not so deficient in gallantry as to be silent on such an occasion, for the specimen collectors were happy to observe that our fair visitors wore immense mittens of delicate white hare-skin, trimmed in the palms with the jetty feathers of the breast of the dovekie. The boats being all hauled on the ice—Babel was let loose. On our former voyage being myself a novice in the country, I was not aware, in the excitement of the moment, of the noise we all made; but being now well acquainted with the vociferous people who were visiting us, I quietly witnessed the present interview, and am convinced that it is not possible to give any idea of the raving and screaming which prevailed for a couple of hours. Some of the natives, however, were not so violently overpowered by their joyous sensations, as to forget that they came to improve their fortunes; and one most expert fellow succeeded pretty well in picking pockets, an occupation from which frequent detection did not discourage him. Amongst other things he robbed me of my handkerchief, and was particularly amused when I discovered his roguery, for which I thought a box on the ear would have acted as a warning, but I afterwards found that he had crept on board, and was carrying off a bag of seamen's clothes; a grand prize, for the retention of which he made a most violent stand, until I succeeded in tumbling him over the side. The generality of the others behaved pretty well, and traded fairly, each woman producing her stores from a neat little skin bag, which was distinguished by our men by the name of a 'ridicule,' than which I conceive it to be a far more respectable appendage. Our visitors did not possess many curiosities, and were certainly not so rich as we had found them on our former voyage, the chief articles in which they bartered being their weapons and clothes; and, I blush while I relate it, two of the fair sex actually disposed of their nether garments, a piece of indecorum I had never before witnessed. A few seal, deer, and hare skins, with those also of young dogs, mice, and birds, were the other articles of commerce; and a very few ivory toys, with sea horse teeth of a small size, completed the assortment. In a 'ridicule,' with some of these articles, we found a piece of very pure plumbago, of the size of a walnut; and with the toys was one of a description I had not before seen. It was a large heavy piece of ivory, in which many holes were drilled at regular intervals, but leading in different directions. A small peg is attached to this by a string, and the game consists in throwing up the ivory block, and receiving it on the pin, in much the same manner as our game of cup and ball. A new variety of comb was also purchased, and I procured a mirror, composed

of a broad plate of black mica, so fitted into a leathern case, as to be seen on either side. Our trading had continued some time before we discovered four small pappies in the women's boats, and they were, of course, immediately purchased as an incipient team for future operations.

"The acquisition of these little animals reminded us of our own livestock on board, and the pigs and ponies were accordingly exhibited to a few natives, who were called on deck for the occasion; but they drew back from the little horses with evident signs of fear, while the squeaking of the pigs, in their struggles to escape from those who held them, added not a little to the surprise of the moment. A safe retreat for a few yards, however, re-assured our visitors, when a loud laugh and shout announced their satisfaction at having seen two new species of Tooktoo (rein deer)."

Struggling onwards against a thousand appalling difficulties, a party, about the 28th, landed on the coast, supposed to be "Carey's Swan's Nest" of Button: where "several store-houses and two winter-huts were seen on the beach, but no natives appeared."

A more extended examination showed the travellers the remains of many habitations, &c.; and the following affecting incident, among others, is recorded:

"At a short distance from the shore, on one of the shingle ridges which intersected the swamps, I found a flint knife lying near a small pile of stones, under which was another knife, an arrow, a dark flint for making cutting-instruments, and two little bits of decayed wood, one of which was modelled like a canoe. Close to this was a larger mound, which contained a dead person, sewed up in a skin, and apparently long buried. The body was so coiled up, a custom with some of the tribes of Esquimaux, that it might be taken for a pigmy, being only two feet four in length. This may account for the otherwise extraordinary account given by Luke Fox, of his having found bodies in the islands in the 'Welcome' which were only four feet long.

"Near the large grave was a third pile of stones, covering the body of a child, which was coiled up in the same manner. A snow buntin had found its way through the loose stones which composed this little tomb, and its now forsaken, neatly built nest, was found placed on the neck of the child. As the snow buntin has all the domestic virtues of our English red-breast, it has always been considered by us as the robin of these dreary wilds; and its lively chirp and fearless confidence have rendered it respected by the most hungry sportsman. I could not on this occasion view its little nest, placed on the breast of infancy, without wishing that I possessed the power of poetically expressing the feelings it excited."

In the latitude in which the Griper now was, even the best compasses, and those most scientifically preserved and corrected, became useless; and on the 1st of September,

the water shoaling rapidly and dangerously, in the midst of a severe gale, Capt. L. says—

"Fearing danger, I turned the hands up, but having shortly deepened to twenty-seven and twenty-five, again sent them below. — We soon came to fifteen fathoms, and I kept right away, but had then only ten; when being unable to see far around us, and observing from the whiteness of the water that we were on a bank, I rounded to at seven A. M., and tried to bring up with the starboard anchor, and seventy fathoms chain. At the stiff breeze and heavy sea caused this to part in half an hour, and we again made sail to the north-eastward; but finding we came suddenly to seven fathoms, and that the ship could not possibly work out again, as she would not face the sea or keep steerage way on her, I most reluctantly brought her up with three bows and a stream in succession, yet not before we had shoaled to five and a half. This was between eight and nine A. M. The ship pitching bows under, and a tremendous sea running. At noon the starboard bower anchor parted, but the others held.

"As there was every reason to fear the falling of the tide, which we knew to be from twelve to fifteen feet on this coast, and in that case the total destruction of the ship, I caused the long-boat to be hoisted out, and with the four smaller ones, to be stored to a certain extent with arms and provisions. The officers drew lots for their respective boats, and the ship's company were stationed to them. The long-boat having been filled full of stores which could not be put below, it became requisite to throw them overboard, as there was no room for them on our very small and crowded decks, over which heavy seas were constantly sweeping. In making these preparations for taking to the boats, it was evident to all, that the long-boat was the only one that had the slightest chance of living under the lee of the ship, should she be wrecked, but every officer and man drew his lot with the greatest composure, although two of our boats would have been swamped the instant they were lowered. Yet such was the noble feeling of those around me, that it was evident that had I ordered the boats in question to be manned, their crews would have entered them without a murmur. In the afternoon, on the weather clearing a little, we discovered a low beach all around astern of us, on which the surf was running to an awful height, and it appeared evident that no human powers could save us. At three P. M. the tide had fallen to 22 feet (only six more than we drew) and the ship having been lifted by a tremendous sea, struck with great violence the whole length of her keel. This we naturally conceived was the forerunner of her total wreck, and we stood in readiness to take the boats, and endeavour to hang under her lee. She continued to strike with sufficient force to have burst any less-fortified vessel, at intervals of a few minutes, whenever an unusually heavy sea passed us. And, as the water was so shallow, these might almost be called breakers rather than waves, for each in passing burst with great force over our gangways, and as every sea topped, our decks were continually, and frequently deeply, flooded. All hands took a little refreshment, for some had scarcely been below for twenty-four hours, and I had not been in bed for three nights. Although few or none of us had any idea that we should survive the gale, we did not think that our comforts should be entirely neglected, and an order was therefore given to the men to put on their best and warm-

est clothing, to enable them to support life as long as possible. Every man, therefore, brought his bag on deck and dressed himself, and in the fine athletic forms which stood exposed before me, I did not see one muscle quiver, nor the slightest sign of alarm. The officers each secured some useful instrument about them for the purposes of observation, although it was acknowledged by all that not the slightest hope remained. And now that every thing in our power had been done, I called all hands aft, and to a merciful God, offered prayers for our preservation. I thanked every one for their excellent conduct, and cautioned them, as we should, in all probability, soon appear before our Maker, to enter His presence as men resigned to their fate. We then all sat down in groups, and, sheltered from the wash of the sea by whatever we could find, many of us endeavoured to obtain a little sleep. Never, perhaps, was witnessed a finer scene than on the deck of my little ship, when all hope of life had left us. Noble as the character of the British sailor is always allowed to be in cases of danger, yet I did not believe it to be possible, that amongst forty-one persons not one repining word should have been uttered. The officers sat about wherever they could find shelter from the sea, and the men lay down conversing with each other with the most perfect calmness. Each was at peace with his neighbour and all the world, and I am firmly persuaded that the resignation which was then shewn to the will of the Almighty, was the means of obtaining his mercy. At about 6 P. M. the rudder, which had already received some very heavy blows, rose, and broke up the after-lockers, and this was the last severe shock which the ship received. We found by the well that she made no water, and by dark she struck no more. God was merciful to us, and the tide, almost miraculously, fell no lower. At dark, heavy rain fell, but was borne with patience, for it beat down the gale, and brought with it a light air from the northward. At nine P. M. the water had deepened to five fathoms. The ship kept off the ground all night, and our exhausted crew obtained some broken rest."

This noble and pathetic situation is described still more at length; but we must omit the details, and only notice that the vessel escaped with the loss of the lower anchor, and Capt. L. named the scene of their trial the "Bay of God's Mercy." Upon this spot, Capt. L. observed—

"It will be seen by the reduced chart, that the land of the Bay of God's Mercy, lies immediately in the centre of the Welcome, which is in consequence, considerably and most dangerously narrowed by it. Hence it is evident that although Southampton Island is hid down with a continuous outline, it has in fact never been seen, except at its southern extreme. This but too clearly established fact could not fail to cause me great anxiety, and we were only enabled to run during the day-light, and not even then if the weather proved thick, for our compasses being of no use, we were helpless when the sun was clouded. In addition to this, we had been convinced by experience, that the ship would never work off a lee shore, and our leads were in consequence kept going night and day, to the great fatigue of the men; who, however, were uncomplaining, as they were aware that by this alone we could obtain timely notice of an approach to land, and be enabled to keep the ship distant from it."

But they only avoided one risk to run into another, and hardship after hardship was their unchangeable lot.

"The gale continued all the 4th, and as our allowance of water was reduced to a quart per diem, only half a ton remaining in the ship, I resolved on killing our two little ponies for their hay had all been thrown overboard to clear the decks on the 1st, and their constant exposure to the wash of the sea over the forecayle, on which it was requisite in bad weather to hangings pend them in slings, was reducing them very fast. They were accordingly shot, to the infinite regret of all hands; as they were very great favourites. — In the act of wearing we shipped some very heavy seas over all, but were now so accustomed to this, that it did not distress us."

"The nights had now become very long and gloomy dark, and the lateness of the season, with snow our slow progress, gave me great anxiety for the ship, situated as she was in a narrow channel of the most uncertain description, and constantly exposed to the severity of equinoctial gales. I wished to have found some sheltered anchorage in which to water, and at the same time to examine our rudder, which was evidently loosened by the blows it had received; but the whole coast hitherto seen, had not a single inlet, nor a single protected indentation."

"On the 7th 'The wind blew with such violence as to cover the sea with one continued foam, but we succeeded in sighting the land, and, having at four P. M. previously furled all the sails, brought up with two bows and anchors and seventy fathoms chain, in fifteen fathoms still at four miles from the land, off which the blow heavy gale blew down to us. Now it was, as if we felt the happiness of being quietly at anchor, if the ship's company had been casting the deep lead every hour in deep water, and in shoal every quarter, for six days and nights, which had kept them constantly wet at a temperature so rarely above the freezing point; yet by this grand labour alone had I been able to keep the ship in safety during the last week of heavy gales. And in the evening I spliced the main brace, and issued an extra pint of water; and the singing and merriment which prevailed between decks, plainly evinced the value my people placed on an evening of rest."

"On the 12th, 'At midnight it was blowing water, eight fathoms and a half, showing a rise and fall of thirty feet. The night was piercingly cold, and the sea continued to wash fore and aft the decks, while constant snow fell. At the stilling lower deck was aloft, our people and all their hammocks thoroughly soaked, no rest could be obtained."

"Never shall I forget the dreariness of this most anxious night. Our ship pitched at such a rate, that it was not possible to stand even on below, while on deck we were unable to move without holding by ropes which were stretched from side to side. The drift snow flew in such sharp heavy flakes, that we could not look to windward, and it froze on deck to above a foot in depth. The sea made incessant breaches quite fore and aft the ship; and the temporary warmth it gave while it washed over us, was most painfully checked by its almost immediate refreezing on our clothes. To these discomforts were added the horrible uncertainty as to whether the cables would hold until day-light, and the conviction also that if they failed, we should instantly be dashed to pieces; the wind blowing directly to the quarter in which we knew the shore must lie. Again, should they continue to hold us, we feared by the ship's complaining so much forward, that the shore

would be torn up; for that she would settle down at her anchor, and be overpowered by some of the tremendous seas which burst over her.

"During the whole of this time, streams of heavy ice continued to drive down upon us, any of which had hit us for a moment against the cables, would have broken them, and at the same time have allowed the bowsprit to pitch on it, and be destroyed. The masts would have followed this, for we were all so exhausted, and the ship was so coated with ice, that nothing could have been done to save them.

"We all lay down at times during the night, for to have remained constantly on deck would have quite overpowered us; I constantly went up, and shall never forget the desolate picture which was always before me.

"The hurricane blew with such violence as to be perfectly deafening; and the heavy wash of the sea made it difficult to reach the mainmast, where the officer of the watch and his people sat shivering, completely cased in frozen snow, under a small tarpaulin, before which ropes were stretched to preserve them in their places. I never beheld a darker night, and its gloom was increased by the rays of a small horn lantern which was suspended from the mainmast to show where the people sat.

"At dawn on the 13th, thirty minutes after four, a.m., we found that the best bower cable had parted, and as the gale now blew with terrific violence, from the north, there was little reason to expect that the other anchors would hold long, and if they did, we pitched so deeply, and lifted so great a body of water each time, that it was feared the windlass and forecable would be torn up, or she must go down at her anchors, although the ports were knocked out, and a considerable portion of the bulwark cut away, she could scarcely discharge the sea before shipping another, and the decks were frequently flooded to an alarming depth.

"At six a.m., all farther doubts on this particular account were at an end, for, having received two overwhelming seas, both the other cables went at the same moment, and we were left helpless, without anchors, or any means of saving ourselves, should the shore, as we had every reason to expect, be close at hand. And here again I had the happiness of witnessing the same general tranquillity which was shown on the 1st of September. There was no outcry that the cables were gone, but my friend Mr. Manico, with Mr. Carr the gunner, came aft as soon as they recovered their legs, and in the lowest whisper, informed me that the cables had all parted. The ship, in trending to the wind, lay quite down on her broadside, and as it then became evident that nothing held her, and that she was quite helpless, each man instinctively took his station, while the seamen at the leads, having secured themselves as well as was in their power, repeated their soundings, on which our preservation depended, with as much composure as if we had been entering a friendly port. Here again that Almighty Power, which had before so mercifully preserved us, granted us his protection, for it so happened that it was slack-water when we parted, the wind had come round to N.W.W. (along the land), and our head fell off to north-east, or sea-ward; we set two by-ways, for the ship would bear no more, and even with that lay her lee gunwale in the water. In a quarter of an hour we were in crested fathoms. Still expecting every moment to strike, from having no idea where

we had anchored, I ordered the few remaining casks of the provisions received from the Ship, to be hoisted overboard, for being stowed round the capstan and about the mainmast, I feared their fettering way should we take the ground. At eight the fore trysail gaff went in the slings, but we were unable to lower it, on account of the amazing force of the wind, and every rope being entrusted with a thick coating of ice. The decks were now so deeply covered with frozen snow and freezing sea-water, that it was scarcely possible, while we lay over so much, to stand on them; and all hands being wet and half frozen, without having had any refreshment for so many hours, our situation was rendered miserable in the extreme.

Poor fellows! The mortification of enduring all this to no purpose must have been a cruel aggravation of their sufferings. They were compelled to seek for safety by a precarious effort to retrace their way towards the South. After reciting all their sorrows and losses, the gallant Commander says—

"I bore up, after having informed all hands of my plans; and thus were all our present hopes of discovery and reputation completely overthrown; our past difficulties of no avail, and our only consolation, that to the latest moment every exertion had been made for the performance of the service on which we had been sent. Individually, I felt most painfully the situation in which I was placed, in a ship but ill adapted, in her present over-loaded state, to navigate in these or any other seas, and my only support was in the hope that the strictest investigation might be made into the conduct of myself and those under my command, and that the Lords of the Admiralty would again furnish me forth, and allow me an opportunity of shewing, that the failure of this expedition was not to be attributed to any want of zeal on my part, or of support from my most valuable officers and men."

Even in crossing the Atlantic on their return home, they encountered a hurricane which lasted twelve days, and threatened them every hour with destruction; but happily they reached their native shores at last, covered with as much real honour as if they had gained their Pole or sailed through Behring's Straits.

The severity of the season throughout was indeed unprecedented in the remembrance of the oldest seamen. We rejoice, however, to find it stated that better hopes were entertained of Capt. Parry's success, from the latest accounts of him where seen by whalers. Capt. L. concludes his interesting narrative in these words:

"Thus ends the journal of our unsuccessful expedition. Before I take leave of my readers, I hope I may be allowed to make a few observations respecting my shipmates, seamen as well as officers; whose conduct on all occasions was such as to entitle them to the warmest praise I can bestow. I may with truth assert, that there never was a happier little community than that assembled on board the Griper. Each succeeding day, and each escape from difficulties, seemed to bind us more strongly together; and I am proud to say, that during the whole of our voyage, neither punishment, complaint, nor even a dispute of any kind, occurred amongst us."

There are some admirable plates with this slight volume; and if it adds little to our stores of science, it certainly affords a proud

example of naval character, and is calculated to rank among the most touching episodes connected with the Northern Expedition.

Poem, by Thomas Wade, London, 1825.

Alas! the thousand and one volumes that come forth without one recommendation, save the courage they display in venturing—which courage, we suppose is like charity, to cover a multitude of sins—it is really quite reviving to meet with one, of which our conscience will let us say something civil. There is taste, talent, and feeling in these poems; a garden often unweeded, here and there injudiciously laid out, but still well situated; and with both flowers and fruit. The following passage is pretty and fanciful:

And is it really thus?

That Ocean's bed is but a hidden realm
Which fairies sport in, and that mythical revels
Prevail beneath the water, whilst its face
Is one wide scene of terror? Sleep they so—
In shells—gay, painted shells; whilst dolphins
watch (once)
Their placid slumbers?—True; 'tis said that
As a young Fairy and his bride repos'd
Upon the pearl-deck'd bottom of the sea,
From out the sand a small, still current rose
And bore them to the shore—they waken'd then,
To look upon a new and unknown world,
(More beautiful than their own) which seem'd so
That they did dwell therein, and soon each
grove,
Deep cave and valley felt their bosoms' press;
By tiny feet at midnight, and the Earth
Vied with old Ocean in its fairy realms.

Memo. Oh Poesy! thou art a dangerous gift;
Making the soul of thy possessor and
With dreams—sweet dreams, which, when once
they vanish, all but vainly lead to sounds
(As oft they will) leave discontent behind,
And make what's real hardly to be borne.

Nay, nay—sweet Spirit! they are all di-
Painting is Poetry struck mute; and dash'd
Upon the ready canvass, to delight
The eyes of men. The ear doth Music fill
With strains of wondrous melody, and makes
Our bosoms seem ethereal. Both of these
Take birth from Poesy, which is the source
Of each high feeling;—bids deep passion rise,
Or lulls it into tears; decks all around
With its rare magic;—from each little flower
It catches eloquence; each blasted tree
Gives it a moral lesson to hold out;
And the wide Ocean and the mighty Sky
Display a volume to its searching eyes,
Fraught with a multitude of scenes and sounds
That speak sublimity—whether the Moon
Walk thro' the grandeur of a clouded Heaven,
As might a fair girl in a wilderness;
Whether she roll unclouded, with the stars
Companions of her journey; or the Sun
Burn in his glory there; or skies and seas
Be calm, or ruffled by the tempest's breath.
Yes, Spirit! Painting, Poetry, and sound
Of Music's various notes, are all divine

We would advise Mr. Wade against classi-
cal subjects; their poetry is a model by itself,
and their interest is exhausted; and we think
he has enough of imagination to discover
mine, and live upon its resources.

New Landard's Tales, or Jeddish in the South.

2 vols. London, 1825. Hookham.
Never was the taste for actual life sent to the
table of literature more decided than it is

creatively happy. He thought Caroline more attractive than ever, and although she did make a chance observation of two, which some-what startled him, he attributed it to the juvenility of youth; a failure which she would get rid of, particularly with the example of his mother constantly before her. To Mrs. Cooksley he gave great credit indeed; for he had settled in his own mind, that having taken the requisite pains to find out what would render her agreeable in society she had, most memorably, succeeded in making herself so; with every body might do if they chose; and which every body ought to do;—but that the great mass of mankind were thinking only of themselves.

In the evening, Mrs. Cooksley resumed her former judicious strain of conversation; and Mr. G. J. Trecothick decided (there could not, by the way, have been a less educated person with any pretensions to be called a gentleman) that she was a very superior woman. Her husband's regard was now over; but being though good-humoured, he never sulked, because he might happen to be passed by in the family. On the contrary, he made the best of things at present, as upon all former occasions, and contented in his arm chair; sometimes looking at the face of his daughter beaming with pleasure, and sometimes at the book which he held in his own hand—a work on fairs; Merrick's, we believe, though some say Toulain's.

Caroline chattered, laughed, played, and sung till her mother, apprehensive that the night of her swains were beginning to cool, appeared, with much discretion, that he should accompany her. Mr. Cooksley's violoncello was accordingly produced; and after parrying a devilish good story about that very bass, Mr. Trecothick sat down to perform. How he got through with it, we cannot undertake to say; Mrs. Cooksley, most certainly, was incapable of judging whether he played well or ill; but she was by his face when she ought to admire a passage, and that was enough for her.

As George had arranged things, however, for his return home that night, and he never looked he put out of his way, the dismal moment last arrived.

"Can it be half-past ten already?" said Caroline.

"No, my dear," cried her mother, "you must recollect that old Mr. Trecothick has hardly spoken to his own son yet. 'Twas rusty kind in you, to be sure, Mr. George, to give us your very first day of all things in the world; but you intended to make Caroline happy; and Heaven knows, you've succeeded. She was more truly overjoyed to see you, than I had any one single thing I ever knew, in the whole course of my life."

Mrs. Cooksley gave me indeed a flattering reception, Mr. am; but I scarcely imagine that she could be so very much delighted to see me, and be laughing as much, or rather as loudly, as if he had made the best possible joke; for she thinks me grown very plain.

"No, no, never actually said plain," said Caroline; "there, you misunderstood me; she always said you had a good countenance, though there was but little variety in it; mamma has heard me say so a thousand times."

"No doubt I have, my dear," replied her mother, "but plain, I do not all imaginable things; I am sure, whatever else she might

say, she was never likely to say that; and of all all other things in the world, perhaps, the most

A servant now announced that Mr. Trecothick's horse was ready.

"Good night, George," said Miss Cooksley. "Good bye, dearest Caroline. I think myself fortunate in having found you so happy—and so very lively too; indeed, it seems to me, that your spirits must almost have affected your judgment; otherwise, you surely could not affirm that my countenance never varied. I know it is not a handsome one; I am a very ill-looking fellow, I know that well enough; but if my face has any thing, it has some variety of expression."

"Well, never mind," said she; "I dare say I was mistaken; but, at any rate, features and looks are not of the least importance in a man."

"Mr. G. J. Trecothick's ride home was not altogether so pleasant (independently of the darkness) as his outward ride had been."

"I question," said he to himself, "whether I am entirely possessed of Caroline's heart. I know myself thoroughly; I am confident, that no man existing would be so ready to give up every inmost wish of his soul to the girl for whom he had an affection. But, at the same time, my feelings are peculiar in some points; and if I thought that she did not love me as well as I love her, I should be the most miserable wretch upon earth."

The hero is made jealous and miserable by a flirtation between his intended and an Irish Lord Kilkellops, "who was by no means a greater coxcomb than many of his own age; nor did we ever hear of more than two very presumptuous conclusions, into which his vanity had led him." The one was, a notion that every man whom he met in company thought him witty and agreeable; and the other, that every woman who saw him fell in love with him.

But worse remained behind. What it was we will not tell; but refer readers to these two very agreeable volumes.

Histoire de la Revolution de 1688, &c.

History of the Revolution of 1688 in England. By P. A. S. Mazure, Inspector General of Studies. 3 vols. 8vo. Paris 1825.

The great Revolution of 1688, the most important event in the history of the British empire, has never yet been treated with that care and attention which the subject demanded. The public hope was disappointed in its expectations from a man fully able to do justice to it: Mr. Fox wanted industry commensurate with his talents, to perform the task; and the personal memoirs of James II., though they throw considerable lights on several subjects, are to be taken cum grano salis. The present work, however, affords some striking instances derived from original sources, and which are new to the literary world.

M. de Mazure has executed his task with considerable ability: he has carefully consulted all the known authorities, and cited them with much impartiality; and he has been fortunate enough to discover some very important papers in the archives of the castle of St. Germain, the residence of James II.; they throw a new light upon many facts, and display, in the most unequivocal manner, the character of James and his advisers, and important discrepancies between the memoirs of James intended for the public eye, and his own private notes which he was wise enough to preserve and leave behind him.

As we can only devote a certain portion of our columns to a review of this important book, we will briefly state that it is the best and most complete of any work extant on the same subject, and hasten to the notes which confirm the truth of what we have advanced as to the character of James, and enrich the domain of history with several important facts.

The first note relates to the declaration of Bossuet, in reply to the question addressed to him by James, whether he could conscientiously engage, or rather whether he was bound by his declaration already made, to protect and defend the Church of England. This declaration, it will be recollected, was the result of a treaty entered into by several noblemen with James, at St. Germain; they stipulated for eight articles.

1. That the charters of the cities and towns should be preserved as in the reign of King Charles.

2. That the last act should submit until Parliament should otherwise determine.

3. That Ireland should be governed on the same footing as under Charles II.

4. That the King should confirm any act had been done by parliament, during his absence, touching law suits and the affairs of private individuals.

5. That he should grant a general pardon, save to those who should oppose his return.

6. That the King of France should engage to withdraw his troops immediately after the establishment of his Majesty.

7. That he would, honourably, send back the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

8. That the British nation should not be charged with his Majesty's expenses in France.

The King ratified all these articles: the 12th of January 1693, by the advice of Louis, xiv. and Colbert, and sent his proclamation accordingly to Lord Middleton, who published it at London the 17th of April following.

The ink was scarcely dry when James imitated the infraction of the treaty, and he proposed to four English Catholic priests three cases of conscience.

1. Whether he could declare and promise to protect and maintain the Church of England as established by law, and fill up vacant bishopricks by Protestants.

2. Whether he could declare on his royal word, that he would protect and defend the English church as by law established, and guarantee it in the possession of all its privileges.

3. Whether the King could promise to give his assent to all the laws which might be proposed for the greater security of the Church of England.

The four priests unanimously replied in the negative.

James, encouraged by their opinion, flattered himself that French theologians would give the same decision, and that this would be a sanction for him in the eyes of Louis xiv. for his bad faith. James felt it requisite to have some such authority in his favour, as the French King had only promised his assistance on the condition that he, James, should subscribe to just and reasonable terms, capable of rendering his authority stable, and conciliating it with the just privileges and liberties of Great Britain.

On the point of religion, Louis expressed himself in these memorable terms: "My royal father knows perfectly that his Majesty has nothing more at heart than the good and advantage of the Catholic religion; but as the

exercise of it cannot be re-established in England, save in removing from the people the impression that the King is resolved to make it triumph, and give the principal offices to those who profess it, he ought to dissuade his Majesty from saying or doing any thing which may authorise or augment this fear; the more so, as it ought to suffice to good Catholics to worship God in peace, and preserve their property in fulfilling their duties, without seeking for offices or dignities which are not necessary to their salvation.

James therefore subscribed the proclamation, which was made the 17th April; but, still anxious to justify to himself his mental reservation, he communicated the case of conscience to Bossuet, as, if Bossuet decided like the English priests, his treachery would acquire a high sanction, which he hoped would excuse him in the eyes of Louis XIV., from whom he carefully concealed his sinister projects, and in particular that of getting the Prince of Orange assassinated, as we shall see in the sequel.

Bossuet's opinion does honour to him; and the reprinting it at this moment may offer a salutary lesson to those who are so ardently endeavouring to disturb the public peace in Ireland.

"The declaration demanded from the King of England in favour of his Protestant subjects, consists principally in two points—

"The first is, that his Majesty promises to protect and defend the Church of England as it is at present by law established; and that he will secure to its members all their churches, universities, colleges and schools, with their immunities, rights, and privileges.

"The second, that his said Majesty promises also, that he will not violate the test oath, nor suffer it to be dispensed with.

"I have replied, and I reply, that his Majesty may give these two articles without difficulty."

And to understand the reason of this answer, it is only necessary to fix the true sense of the two articles in question.

The first consists of two parts: the one to protect and defend the English church as by law established; which simply means to leave these laws in vigour, and asking to execute them according to their form and tenor.

The conscience of the King of England is not wounded by this part of his declaration, because the protection and defence of the Protestant church, which he promises in it, only regards the exterior, and only obliges his Majesty to leave this pretended church in the exterior state in which he finds it, without troubling or permitting any one to trouble it.

To decide this question on principles, we must make a grand distinction between the protection one may give to a church by adhering to the bad principles it professes, and that given to it ostensibly to preserve public tranquillity.

The first kind of protection is bad, because it springs from a bad principle—the adherence to what is false; but the second is very good, because it has for its principle the love of peace, and for object a thing good and necessary, which is public tranquillity.

Those who treat with the King on this occasion, do not ask his approbation of the Protestant religion, because, on the contrary, they suppose him to be a Catholic, and treat with him as such. They, therefore, merely ask a royal protection, that is, an ostensible protection, such as it is proper for a King to give who has no power over consciences; and

all agree that such protection is licit and lawful.

The Kings of France have given, by the Edict of Nantes, a kind of protection to the reformed, in shielding them from the insults of those who would trouble them in the exercise of their religion, and in granting them privileges in which he orders his officers to maintain them. It never was thought that the conscience of the monarch was interested in those concessions, inasmuch as they were judged necessary for public tranquillity, because it was that tranquillity, and not the pretended reformed religion, which was the motive. The same may be said of the King of England; and if he grant greater advantages to his Protestant subjects, it is because the state in which they are in his kingdoms, and the motive of public repose, require it.

Hence those who find fault with this part of the article, only find fault with it because they pretend that it contains a tacit promise to execute the penal laws made by the Parliaments against the Catholics; because, say they, the Protestants consider those penal laws as a part of the protection they demand for the English Protestant church.

But the King's words have no such interpretation. He says, we will protect and defend, &c. It is therefore, only a question of the constitutional principles of this church, and not of any penal laws by which it may pretend to repel other religions opposed to it.

Those constitutional principles of the Church of England, are—First, the pretended articles of faith framed under Queen Elizabeth: Secondly, the Liturgy as approved by Parliament: Thirdly, the Homilies, or instructions authorised by Parliament.

It is not asked that the King shall become the promoter of these three things, but only that he shall ostensibly leave them a free course for the peace of his subjects, which is sufficient, on the one hand, to maintain the English Church in its rights, and on the other not to wound the King's conscience. — The second part of the article, in which he promises to secure to the Protestant Church and its members, their churches, &c., is still less difficult; it even modifies the first, in manifestly reducing the defence and protection of the English Church to the external things of which it is in possession, and in which the King only promises that they shall not be troubled.

The King in doing this is far from approving the usurpation of the churches and benefices, but he promises only that those who have usurped them shall not be troubled by hostile acts (voies de fait) because that cannot happen without ruining the tranquillity of his state.

With regard to the Test oath, it simply obliges his Majesty to exclude from office those who refuse to take a certain oath, in which there is no difficulty, because one may live humanely and Christianly without holding a public office.

If this appears hard to the Catholics, they ought to consider the state in which they are, and the small portion they form of the population of England, which obliges them not to ask what is impossible of their King; but on the contrary to sacrifice all the advantages with which they might vainly flatter themselves, to the real and solid good of having a King of their religion, and securing his family on the throne, though Catholic, which may lead them rationally to expect in

time the entire establishment of their church and faith.

If, on the contrary, he is endeavouring to impose the law on the Protestants, who are the masters, the opportunity of re-establishing the King will be lost, and all the advantages which would result from it; and if the rebels succeeded, they would naturally wreak their vengeance on the Catholics. For these reasons I conclude, not only that the King might conscientiously make the declaration in question, but also that he was bound to do it, because he ought to do every thing in his power for the advantage of the Church and his Catholic subjects, to which nothing can tend more in the present conjuncture than his restoration.

We even ought to regard the declaration of his Majesty as a great advantage, as it strongly recommends to Parliament an impartial liberty of consciences, which proves the King's zeal for the repose of his Catholic subjects, and altogether a favourable disposition towards them in the Protestants who accept the declaration.

"I would therefore frankly say to the Catholics, if there be any who do not approve of the declaration in question, noli esse justus multum: neque plus sapias quam necesse est, ne obstepescas." *Ecce, viii. 16.*

"I have no doubt his Holiness the Pope will support his Majesty the King of England in the execution of a declaration which was so necessary, and that he will think favourably of the intentions of a Prince who has sacrificed three kingdoms, all his family and his own life, for the Catholic religion. Nevertheless submit with all my heart to the supreme decision of His Holiness.—Given at Meaux this 22d May 1693.

+ J. BENIGNE, Bishop of Meaux.

This opinion was approved by Louis XIV.; and Lord Melfort wrote to Cardinal Janson Forbin to lay it before the Pope secretly, but not as from his Majesty James II. and that in fact the declaration itself was only to enable his Majesty to recover the throne, as the affairs of the Catholics would be much better disposed at Whitehall than at St. Germain's. James however relied more on other means than his declaration. While the preparations were making, there was an attempt to assassinate William; it was discovered, and the conspirators were punished. James tries in his Memoirs to disculpate himself from any hand in it; with what truth the reader will soon be able to determine.

James confesses that he had been frequently solicited to authorise attempts against the person of William, even as far back as 1693, but that he had constantly refused it. Yet he gave orders to Sir George Berkley, in writing, to take possession of all castles, forts, &c. and exercise according to circumstances all acts of hostility against the Prince of Orange and his adherents, &c. dated St. Germain's, 27 December 1693. This project failed; but it was not James's fault, for he had from the period of 1693 tried to get rid of his adversary.

M. de Mazure has found a proof of this in the archives of James II. still at St. Germain's: the date 1693 is written in pencil.

"As the Prince of Orange, against all the

"Bossuet makes it the 17th verse, but in the English translation it is the 16th; which runs thus: "Be not righteous over much; neither make thyself over wise: Why shouldst thou destroy thyself?" *James ii. 16.*

of God, the law of nations, and against all the duties and engagements of natural affection, without any previous provocation, without any pretension or colour of right to cover his ambition and his evil designs, has unjustly invaded our kingdoms, and in usurping a tyrannical and arbitrary power over the lives and fortunes of our subjects, has exposed them to the greatest miseries, and which cannot be expressed; and that unless we take care to prevent the consequences, the ruin of our kingdoms is inevitable: We, wishing to contribute as far as in us lies to their relief, and to prevent a greater effusion of blood, authorise you by these presents, and we require you, and you are by these presents authorised, and required to seize and secure the person of the Prince of Orange, and bring him before us, taking to assist you such others of our lawful subjects as you have most confidence in. And we command and ordain all our Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Mayors, Sheriffs, and other officers civil and military, to assist you in the due execution of the contents of this, and for which the present shall be your warrant."

In the margin is written "Take the King's orders to write to the Governor of Boulogne in favour of M. C." A letter to the Abbé Renard and not proves that this was one Crosby, who in 1693 thought himself authorized to do what he was required to do in 1693. The date James has put himself for the conspiracies in which he was involved. But this is of a piece with the concluding sentence of his declaration: "May God proportion the success to my sincerity." His impudently met its due punishment, and his unadmitted treachery was rewarded by all his efforts proving abortive, and his dying in a land of exile.

LORD BYRON.

AGREABLY to our promise of last week, we now insert the dispassionate and able remarks on Lord Byron, from the Annual Obituary for 1825.

Thus prematurely died Lord Byron; a man of most commanding genius; and of many noble qualities, mingled with others which were far from being of an estimable nature. He was brave, manly, and generous. When excited (and from the strength of his imagination that was frequently the state of his mind) he appeared to be animated by the most lofty sentiments, and to be capable of the most honourable and heroic actions. But his ordinary life, besides its unbounded licentiousness, was discoloured by the caprice, the waywardness, the vanity, the self-love, which, although not entirely, were perhaps principally attributable to his having been caressed, flattered, and spoiled by the adulators whom his fame brought about him. Nothing can be more evident than that one of Lord Byron's greatest misfortunes was the sort of society into which he was thrown in early life, by circumstances over which he had little or no controul. According to his own statement, most of the companions of his youthful days died violent deaths; some of them as the victims of offended justice. But with that haughty spirit which is no less destructive of the happiness, than it is derogatory to the true dignity of those by whom it is cherished, Lord Byron not only rejected with scorn the gentlest admonition, but disinclined to be instructed, even by his own experience. Hence his injudicious selection of associates towards the latter part

of his life. Of their real value he himself could not but be aware. Indeed it is complimentary to his discernment, though certainly not to his sincerity and good faith, that he made most of them, by turns, the subjects of irony and ridicule. With what usurious interest this treachery has been repaid, is abundantly testified by the thousand-and-one anecdotes of Lord Byron, many of them, no doubt, as false as they are scandalous, that since his death have been constantly polluting the conversation of our tables.

"But Lord Byron's personal character is a matter of trifling importance, as compared with the character of his works, which have in them a principle of vitality, that must render their influence, be it for good or be it for evil, as durable as the English language. To those who regard power in the abstract, and without reference to what they may deem minor considerations, those works can never cease to be the objects of enthusiastic and unqualified admiration; for few poets have ever manifested a more original and vigorous intellect, or a more potent and creative imagination. But the man who, while he warmly admires power, is not so dazzled by it as to be wholly inattentive to the purposes to which it is applied, will pause in forming his estimate of the benefit which the world has derived, or is likely to derive from Byron's genius. It is true that it is not the province of poetry to be formally didactic or ethical. A poem and a sermon are two very different things. Although occasionally it has advanced higher pretensions, the general, and it may be said, the legitimate object of poetry (as of the other liberal arts) is to refine and embellish life by supplying to man an intellectual and a delightful recreation, that may indirectly exalt his character, in diminishing his appetite for coarse and brutal pleasures. That Lord Byron has, in many instances, afforded this mental gratification in the highest possible degree, he must indeed be insensible who can deny. But even the brightest gems of his genius are defaced with spots, which appear only more conspicuous by the contrast of the surrounding splendor. The deep moral taint, the 'rank corruption mining all within,' in one of Lord Byron's productions, has been already noticed. In several of his other poems, transcendently powerful as every one must acknowledge them to be, there are nevertheless but too frequently a morbid tone, and (it is painful to be compelled by truth to add) a rancorous spirit, which, notwithstanding all the accompanying grandeur of conception, luxuriance of fancy, and felicity of diction, are calculated, imitative as man is, and in a great degree the creature of sympathy and impression, to render the reader, whatever may be the natural constitution or acquired bias of his mind and temper, a less kind, and benevolent, and philanthropic, and therefore, a less valuable member of society.—On the fairer part of the creation, the effect of some of Lord Byron's works cannot but be peculiarly pernicious. It is said that in conversation, Lord Byron (like Buonaparte) frequently expressed his contempt for women. If this be true, the fact, while it may in some measure be accounted for by recollecting the description of women with whom the Noble Lord was chiefly familiar (and of whose reputation and feelings he was utterly reckless), fully accounts for the indifference (to use the mildest term) with which he seems to have contemplated the operation of his poetry on the female character generally; for no man, of the least experience

or reflection could have been unconscious, in many passages, not only in *Don Juan*, but in other of Lord Byron's poems, must, of necessity, smelly that native purity, and impair that instinctive delicacy, which are among the greatest charms, and the surest safeguards of the sex."

SIGHTS OF BOOKS.

New Epicure's Almanach des Gourmands, &c. The New Epicure's Almanach, or a Guide to the Means of making excellent Cheer. Dedicated to the Belly. By A. B. de Perigord, First Year. 1 vol. 18mo. 1825.

WHAT epicure has not heard of the *Almanach des Gourmands*, and toasted in a bumper the health of its illustrious author, M. Grimod de la Reynière? But alas! praise has palled his appetite; he is blasé on the variety of excellence; his palate has lost its exquisite sensibility; heresies creep into the sanctuary of the kitchen; he is deaf to the complaints of suffering humanity. The ancients said, *Enter auribus caret*; we may say the same of M. Grimod de la Reynière. But shall not one avenge the wrongs of the kitchen? Shall we, unmoved, see perpetuated the solecisms of *rosbif de mouton* and *rosbif d'agneau*? Shall we suffer the false doctrine to prevail, that the difference between a beef-teak and a rum-teak (beef-steak and rump-steak) consists, according to the profound observations of a French traveller in England, in this, that the latter is called rum-teak, because they put some rum in the sauce? Forbid it, all ye powers of mastication and digestion!

It has been a long fast since the *Almanach des Gourmands* went to the "Tomb of all the Capulets;" and Mons. A. B. Perigord has charitably resolved to put a period to it, and regale us with a *plat de son métier*. He follows in the steps of his master, but at a long distance—at the distance indeed from A. B. to G; and an immense space it is, separated by Cook well, Dress elegantly, Exquisite taste, and Fine palate; and, in fine, the whole empire of Gastronomy. A. B. has, however, taken the right road, and if he perseveres, he will successively reach the cities of C, D, E, F, and at length attain the capital G, so worthy of giving laws to the Gastronomic world.

We have carefully perused the New Epicure's Almanach, and we confess we have not found any thing new in it save dissertations, which are things that, as epicures, we mortally hate; and unless the author leaves them off, he will make no progress in his alphabet.

He has borrowed largely from his predecessor, and the delicious work, *Cours de Gastronomie*, (quoted by Dr. Kitchiner,) and so far he has done well; but he permits his cook to get drunk after dinner is over—fie! fie! A. B. A cook who has the glory of his science at heart should never drink save from the crystal stream. Wine and strong drink destroy the palate; and when the palate is destroyed, or even deteriorated, how is a cook to blend a dozen articles, and of a dozen flavours, in his sauces, to produce one combining the excellencies of all the others, without any one in particular predominating?

Our author mixes politics, too, with his cookery. Now this is a grand heresy. Religion and politics should be banished from the table of the epicure; they produce an effervescence of feeling fatal to that peace and tranquillity which are absolutely necessary to the enjoying of a good dinner and the work of digestion afterwards.

Having exhausted our bile on the faults of the work, we turn with pleasure to its merits. The variety is confined to the delineation of passions and feelings, which are not only depicted, but are made to stimulate the palate and imagination. We will quote only one at present, but that one is worth a volume of others; and who can doubt it after the assertion of so great a man as Marshal Mouchy?

A Remedy for Grief.—The Marshal de Mouchy maintained, that the flesh of pigeons possessed a consoling virtue. Whenever this nobleman lost a friend or a relation, he said to his cook, "Let me have roast pigeons for dinner to-day." I have always remarked (he added), that after having eaten two pigeons, I rose from table much less sorrowful.

West Tyle, an Dir Jour de Revue. of bread West Tyle, et Ten Days of Revue. 3 vols. 12mo. By M. Defaucompret. Paris. 1825.

Tut-bis-hoc-ter Soudry, who brought forth a volume a month, and all great unknown himself, must yield the palm to M. Defaucompret. As reminds us of Roger Ascham's observation on Varro. When I think on how much Varro read, I cannot conceive how he could find any time to write; and when I think on what Varro wrote, I cannot fancy how he had any time to read. M. Defaucompret is the regular translator of all the "Scotch Novels," including those of Mr. Galt; he publishes his observations in volumes on the manners of the British capital; and even finds time for the composition of original works in the line of romance, and what is more surprising, they possess considerable merit. M. D. differs widely from Madame de Genlis; she writes history as a romance, and he writes a romance like a history. We do not admire his subject, but he has made the most of it; he has overcome the difficulties with considerable address. His style is plain and simple; he neither flies off in tangents to swell his pages with irrelevant matter, nor sickens the reader with maxims of sensibility; the characters are well drawn and well supported; and, some sagacities hence, if fate reserve it so long a life, it will probably be referred to by the historians as the true and delightful history, when the insolence of office made a rebel, to which cause indeed may be traced nearly all the rebellions on record.

Explanation of History of Denmark and Norway. vol. 1, containing a history of the introduction of Christianity into these two kingdoms. By Dr. Frederic Münster, Bishop of the Island of Zealand. Printed at Leipzig. Dr. Münster, a learned man, of great reputation, had already published several highly esteemed essays on subjects connected with this new work of his, which is divided into two parts: the first devoted to Denmark, the second to Norway. The author has followed a nearly similar plan, with respect to both countries. The following are the contents of the part respecting Denmark. Book 1st. On the Paganism of Scandinavia. Chap. 1st. The Religion of the North, before Odin. Chap. 2d. The Religion of Odin, which the author thinks was derived from the ancient Persian and Hindu doctrines. Chap. 3. The Manners of Scandinavia, when under Paganism. Book 2d. The Introduction of Christianity into Denmark by St. Ansgar, a monk of Constance, who died in the year 86. Chap. 1st. Attempts to establish Christianity in Denmark before the time of St. Ansgar. Chap. 2d. The Preaching of St. Ansgar. Chap. 3d. The Labour of Ansgar's Successors; from the death of King Gormund to the

commencement of the tenth century; Chap. 4th. Battles between the Danes and of Christianity and those of Paganism, under the Kings Harald, and King Suenon. Chap. 5th. Christianity prevails under Canute the Great, in the eleventh century. This volume contains a collection of Historical Documents. The second, third, and fourth volumes will complete the details of the establishment of Protestantism, and of the state of things which has been the result.

Arts and Sciences.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, BY M. ARAGO.

The interest excited by the valuable paper in our last Number, on the Temperature of the Globe, by M. Arago, induces us to enter farther into the details; and we now insert the sequel, to which we only referred last week.

Table of the extreme Temperatures observed at Paris, and in other Parts of the Globe.

"The moment the thermometer deviates in error to slight a degree from its ordinary limits, the public pays the greatest attention to the progress of that instrument, and, in general, becomes persuaded that it had never before been observed to have risen so high or fallen so low. The following Table, in which I have collected a list of the greatest degrees of cold and of heat that have been felt at Paris, and on other points of the globe, since the invention of thermometers, may therefore be found useful.

PARIS—DATES.	Maximum of Cold.	
	Reaumur.	Centigr.
1665, 6 February.....	-17.6°	-21.2°
1709, 13 January.....	18.5°	23.1°
1716.....	15.0°	18.7°
1729.....	12.2°	15.3°
1742, 10 January.....	13.6°	17.0°
1747, 14 January.....	10.9°	13.6°
1748.....	12.2°	15.3°
1754, 8 January.....	11.3°	14.1°
1755.....	12.5°	15.6°
1767.....	12.2°	15.6°
1768.....	13.7°	17.1°
1771.....	10.9°	13.6°
1776, 29 January.....	15.3°	19.1°
1783, 30 December.....	15.3°	19.1°
1788, 31 December.....	17.8°	22.3°
1795, 25 January.....	16.8°	20.5°
1798, 26 December.....	14.4°	17.6°
1800, 11 January.....	11.3°	14.3°
1823, 14 January.....	11.3°	14.3°

There were at Paris, in 1776, 25 successive days of frost; in 1783, 69 d.; in 1795, 42 d.; and in 1798, 32 d.

1705, 6 August.....	27.0°	+33.8°
1706, 8 August.....	28.2°	35.3°
1753, 7 July.....	28.5°	35.6°
1751, 14 July.....	28.0°	35.0°
1775.....	27.8°	34.7°
1793, 8 July.....	20.7°	38.4°
1793, 16 d.	29.8°	47.3°
1800, 18 August.....	28.1°	35.5°
1802, 8 August.....	29.4°	36.4°
1803.....	29.6°	36.7°
1808, 15 July.....	29.0°	36.2°
1818, 24 July.....	27.6°	34.5°

"All these observations have been made with thermometers placed in a northern aspect, in the shade, and as much as is possible out of the influence of the reverberations of the ground. If the bulbs of these instruments had been blackened and exposed to the direct action of the rays of the sun, they would have constantly marked, in calm weather, when the effect of the solar light is at its maximum, 8° or 10° centigrade more than above stated. It would be a very erroneous idea, however, to conclude from thence that it is the temperature of

terrestrial bodies, when exposed to the sun's rays, never exceeds 40° or 48° centigrade.

"The sand on the borders of rivers, or of the sea, is, frequently, in Summer, at the temperature of from 65° to 80° centigrade.

"As for the water of a river, however, inconsiderable may be its depth, it never acquires much heat. Thus, in the year 1800, for instance, at Rouen, on the 18th of August, when the thermometer in the open air marked 38° centigrade, the water of the Seine was only at 23°.

"I shall take other instances of extraordinary colds from the works of Captain Parry and Franklin. I shall annex to them Tables drawn out, that the reader may be able to ascertain from them the mean temperature of the different stations at which these intrepid navigators wintered, both on account of the novelty of the results which they give, and also because they will hereafter furnish us with the means of explaining a very curious question in meteorology, which has greatly occupied the attention of natural philosophers, though they have hitherto been working upon very insufficient grounds.

Results of the Meteorological Observations made during Captain Parry's first Expedition.

1819.	Temperatures central.		Latitude.	Longitude.
	Max.	Minim.		
July	+7.7°	-3.3°	+0.9°	64°—74°
August	5.5	2.2	0.0	72°—73°
Sept.	2.8	18.3	5.3	75°—76°
Oct.	8.0	33.3	19.7	77°—78°
Nov.	14.4	43.9	29.2	79°—80°
Dec.	14.4	42.6	29.2	81°—82°
Jan.	18.9	43.9	34.5	83°—84°
Feb.	27.2	45.6	35.6	85°—86°
March	14.4	40.0	27.8	87°—88°
April	0.0	35.5	22.4	89°—90°
May	+8.3	20.0	8.5	91°—92°
June	10.6	2.2	2.4	93°—94°
July	15.6	0.0	5.8	95°—96°
August	7.2	5.5	0.4	74°—75°

* In the middle of Davis's Strait and of Baffin's Bay, (between the 62° and 73° of longitude.)

+ In Lancaster Sound, (between 80° and 107° of long.)

1 Idem, (between 107° and 117°.)

|| At Melville Island.

§ Between 117° and 83°.

"It would result from these observations, that in the 75th degree of latitude and the 115th degree of longitude, counted from Paris, the mean temperature of the year is -17° centigrade; but Captain Parry has discovered, upon different occasions, that the vicinity of his two vessels caused the thermometer to rise about 3° of Fahrenheit.

"The mean temperature at Winter Harbour, on the south side of Melville Island, may therefore be laid down at -18° centigrade.

"This mean temperature is nearly the same as the extreme degree of cold that is felt at Paris in the severest winters.

"At a distance from the vessel, in February 1819, the thermometer fell as low as -27° centigrade.

"The same table shows, that at Melville Island, there are in the year five months, during which mercury becomes frozen by being exposed to the natural action of the air. We should perhaps be inclined to doubt that living beings could endure such intense cold, did we not know that during the stay of the expedition at Winter Harbour, the officers and crew of the Hecla and Griper killed 3 musk oxen (one of these alone furnished them with 420 pounds of meat), 24 rein-deer, 68 hares, &c. &c.

and produces that depression of spirits which is always accompanied by this state of the habit, in of gloomy weather. In this morbid constitution of flow of the vital organs, just mentioned, the liver and spleen are more or less involved, as is also the pancreas, a large and important gland connected with the upper intestines; so that to every part of the constitution suffers, by the loss of that due balance in all the functions, which is essential to the preservation of health: and of the derangement of so many important functions, are to be attributed the sorrowful hue to the skin, the emaciation of the body, the insensibility to cold and other external impressions, the irritability of temper, the vacillating character, and the unhappy and wretched disposition of the hypochondriac. An attack of blue devils, therefore, as it is termed, is neither an imaginary disease; nor is it a disease which can be remedied merely by moral management; although this, when judiciously applied, will greatly aid the medical treatment. In such cases, as every one who has experienced it is not our intention to assist our readers to assume the prerogative of the physician, and to enter on a plan of medical treatment for the cure of hypochondriasis; but we will endeavour to assist the exertions of the doctor, by pointing out that moral management, which is in the majority of cases in which it has been adopted, is followed by beneficial results. In the first place, as the nature of the disease tends to lower the excitability of the nervous system, every circumstance which can rouse it, and withdraw the attention of the patient from his own personal feelings, is useful, to provide it be not so violent as to convey a shock to the system. Thus, cheerful conversation, travelling, occupations which do not require too much exertion of intellect, and a judicious accordance, to a moderate extent, in the prejudices of the patient, are always useful.

The latter remark may appear to some as tending to promote the progress of the malady rather than its cure; but, persuasion is thrown away upon the hypochondriac, although no invalid is so easily led to comply with the best treatment necessary for his complaint, provided the physician, and the friends to whom he is entrusted, coincide in their views. In some instances of the disease, nevertheless, a certain degree of opposition to the opinions of the physician, and even the employment of constraint to impel him to submit to the treatment laid down for his recovery, are essential.

Mrs. M. was afflicted, for many years, with a nervous affection, as it was termed, for the relief of which she removed to London, in order to obtain the benefit of the first medical advice. She, there, became a patient of two celebrated physicians and an eminent general practitioner, who attended her for six months; at the termination of which period, her complaint remained unabated. During the greater part of this time, her nervous system was in so irritable a state, that she could not be persuaded to leave her bed, nor to allow the window-shutters to be opened. Those who entered the room were obliged to take off their shoes, as the noise of walking across the floor produced a paroxysm of suffering, which was truly distressing to those who witnessed it as well as to the patient. In this state, her medical attendants, finding that medicine was productive of no benefit, recommended Mr. M. to remove his lady, and to travel with her in various parts of the country, so as to combine change

of air with a constant succession of new ideas, by never remaining more than two or three days in the same place. To this plan Mr. M. readily assented; but the method of effecting her removal became a matter of serious consideration. It was at length determined, that the lady should be carried from her bed, no less violent, and placed in a travelling carriage, which was to be ready next morning; and that all medicines, with the exception of a simple aperient, were to be thrown aside. This was accordingly accomplished; and the parties left London, under the imprecations of the invalid, who regarded not only the doctors, but her husband, as little better than murderers. The plan, however, was successful. In a month, Mrs. M. could walk two or three miles; had discontinued her objections to mingle with general society, and relinquished the habit of conversing solely upon her complaints. It was necessary, however, to persevere in the plan for two years; at the termination of which, after visiting France and Italy, she returned to London in perfect health, and in full vigour of body and mind.

Hypochondriasis is supposed, sometimes, to pass into that state which has been termed *delirium vite*, and which often terminates in suicide; but we are of opinion, that in all such cases, there is a tendency or rather predisposition to insanity; a complaint which is very little, if at all, affected by atmospherical influence. We are perfectly aware that the nature of our climate has been regarded as the cause of the majority of the suicides, which are, erroneously, supposed to be more frequent in England than elsewhere. "In the gloomy month of November, Englishmen hang themselves," is a well-known and widely extended remark; but whether more suicides really occur on this side of the channel, in November than in any other month, is, at least, questionable; whilst the fact is now well ascertained, that the mercurial Frenchman is as guilty of this folly as his more saturnine neighbour, John Bull. Indeed, we should have no difficulty in proving, that the majority of instances of self-destruction, which deform the records of humanity, arise from causes very different from atmospherical influence.

In almost every instance of suicide, we find, that when the history of the individual can be traced, the unhappy person is either insane at the time of committing the deed, or, there is a predisposition to insanity—which is generally hereditary; and this, being acted upon by some moral or physical excitement, suddenly awakens, as it were, the disease, which had previously lain dormant in his system. No atmospherical influence is required to aid such an event; and we may venture to affirm, that in a thousand cases of self-destruction, not one are of a description on which the state of the atmosphere can exert any influence. Truth obliges us, nevertheless, to admit, that more suicides occur in spring and in autumn, than in the other two seasons of the year, because the usual change which the human constitution then undergoes, renders the brain highly susceptible of morbid impressions, at these periods: insanity, consequently, becomes more prevalent, and suicide follows in its train.

We have asserted, that a predisposition to insanity is generally hereditary; and, supposing that that opinion were not supported by the fact, that this malady appears in successive generations of the same family, the probability that such an hereditary tendency exists, might

be deduced from physiological data. Thus, if, as is admitted, insanity be connected with a peculiar condition of the organization of the brain, whatever the adventitious circumstances may be that, on such a state of the sensorium, produce a diseased association of ideas, it is as probable that this modification of structure shall be continued through successive generations, as the physiological distinctions of form, and the peculiarities of temper and disposition, which are characteristic of families. It may be said, that, if this statement be correct, every child of an insane parent would necessarily display symptoms of insanity; but, it is a well-known fact, that, although the predisposition to disease may exist in an individual, yet, unless circumstances occur to commence the train of morbid action in the functions of the affected organ, which constitutes the disease, the person thus predisposed may pass through life without displaying any symptoms of his liability to the complaint. Still, however, the predisposition descends to his progeny; and the disease may again display itself in its most evident features, after having remained as it were dormant for two or more generations.

We are induced to mention these facts from having observed, with great regret, the away which interest in the present day exists over Prudence, in uniting in the bands of matrimony the descendants of the sane, and the insane, without either party reflecting upon the consequences of such unions on the future happiness of society. How far the predisposition to which we have alluded may be weakened, or as it were diluted, and ultimately worn out, by the sons of insane parents marrying into healthy families, and their successors following their example, we know not; but we feel no hesitation in prognosticating the most ruinous consequences from the present indiscriminate system of intermarriages;

"----- For to give birth to these,

Who can but suffer many years and die;

Methinks is merely propagating death,

And multiplying murder."

This confusion and intermixture, also, of the sane and the insane, raises those obstacles, which, we may daily remark, present themselves in determining upon the causes of suicides; and which have led many to refer them, in almost every instance, to other causes than insanity. A Coroner's Jury, who is to decide upon a case of suicide, may find it impossible to collect from the evidence any proof of insanity in the conduct of the person who has destroyed himself, or even in that of his parents, should the nature of the case permit the investigation to proceed so far back; and, yet, the predisposition to insanity may have been hereditary, and existed in the habit of both father and son, although the disease had never displayed itself except in the fatal act which produced the inquiry. So numerous, indeed, are the difficulties in many cases of this description, that, (transposing a word) a jurymen might say with the clown in "Twelfth Night," "I'll ne'er believe a man mad 'till I see his brains."

The atmospherical influence on the human habit has been considerable during the last six weeks, not only in producing a hypochondriac state in those labouring under indi-

* *Clo. Nay, I'll ne'er believe a mad-man 'till I see his brains.—Act iv. Scene iv.*

ization; but as the exciting cause of coughs, a diarrhoea, and several other diseases. The cold, clear, exhilarating customs, and all the kindly and hospitable feelings which this social season calls forth, may be regarded as so many counteracting causes to those which tend to lower the habit and foster disease; and, for the sake of the suffering portion of the human race, we are tempted to exclaim with the school-boy, "Why does not Christmas come twice a year?"

Fine Arts.

Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons, comprising the Sepulchral Antiquities of Great Britain. Part II. Harding, Triphook, & Lepard.

This interesting production is one among the number now publishing which do credit to the taste and judgment of the country by their object, and to the art by their style and execution. The present Part contains the Monuments of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., and of Edward III., from Westminster Abbey; of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, from the Beauchamp Chapel in that place; of Sir James Douglas, from Douglas, in Scotland; and of Archbishops Warham and Peckham, from Canterbury. As engravings, these subjects are beautiful: with neither too much nor too little of labour in them, they convey all the general impression which is desirable, while they make us perfectly acquainted with the elegant details lavished upon them by grateful admiration or fond remembrances.

Not is the literary portion less judicious; for we find that the historical and biographical illustrations are ample enough for their purpose, without being prolix. When Queen Eleanor died, near Hereby in Nottinghamshire, it is well known her body was slowly removed to Westminster, the King attending as chief mourner; and wherever the corpse rested, in its progress from Lincolnshire to the place of its interment, Edward erected so many crosses, with a statue of the Queen on each, as monuments of his affection, and in order, according to Walsingham, that all passengers might be reminded to breathe a prayer for her soul. Of these crosses, which Gough very justly remarks are so many memorials of conjugal love, unparalleled in any other kingdom, three only remain; namely, at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham. Rymer has preserved the King's letter to the Abbot of Clugni, requesting that mass, and the several offices for the dead, might be performed for the rest of her soul. This document, which speaks of his extreme attachment to her whilst living, an attachment which, he says, death has not diminished, is dated at Ashridge, January 4, 1291. "She was buried (says Fabian) at Westminster in the chapel of seynt Edwarde, at ye fete of Henry the thirde, where she hadde i weye tapen brennyng upon her tumber both daye and nyght, whiche so hath cōtinued syne the daye of her buryng to this present daye." This account appears in the first edition of Fabian, printed by Pynson in 1516, as well as that by Rastell, 1533. In the subsequent copies of 1542 and 1559, the custom having in the mean time been discontinued, the editors have thought proper to omit the account of it altogether. The tapers were continued for more than two centuries.

On the tomb of the 3d Edward, "the effigy of the king is attired in richly embroidered robes; the hair and beard flowing, full, and slightly curled. The visage is long, and the

countenance apparently bears marks of care and age; which it may well do, if, as Mr. Gough imagines, this figure was a counterpart of the body as it was interred. We have no doubt it was; and have always thought that monuments of this order ought to be called in to correct or furnish portraits of the individuals. The artists unquestionably made the effigies as near a resemblance as they could to the corpse entombed.

The Memoir of the Earl of Warwick is particularly interesting, and affords a curious example of the manners of the age in which he lived:—

"In the ninth of Henry IV. the Earl of Warwick obtained licence to visit the Holy Land, in pursuance of a vow he had made to perform his devotions and tender the customary offerings at the sepulchre of our Saviour. Passing from England into France, he was every where received with the greatest respect, and entertained with peculiar distinction by the French monarch, who, according to John Rous's MS. in the Cotton Library, 'on the Whitsonday, in reuerence of the holy feast, was crowned, and made Earle Richard to sitt at his table, where he so manerly behaved himselfe in langage and norture, that the kinge and his lords with all other people, gave him greet laude, and at his departing the kinge assigned him an herald, to giue his attendance and conduct him safely through all his reame.' It may be remarked, that the day of Pentecost was a feast of the highest importance in the annals of chivalry: it was the day on which persons of the royal blood, the sons and the brothers of kings, received the honour of knighthood. Proceeding towards Rome, the Earl was met by the herald of Sir Pandulph Malacot, or Malet, who challenged him to perform certain feats at arms on St. George's day, at Verona, a challenge which was very readily accepted, although it was nearly proving fatal to the challenger: for having broken their lances in jousting, the combatants fell to it, as by agreement, with axes, and in this encounter, Sir Pandulph received a severe wound on the shoulder, and would inevitably have been slain, but for the interposition of the arbiter, under whose superintendence the joustings took place, who proclaimed Peace, and thus, according to the laws of arms, put an end to the conflict. During his sojourn at Jerusalem, he had the high privilege granted him by the Patriarch's deputy, to hold conference with the impugners of the faith, and was, in consequence, royally feasted by the Soldan's lieutenant, who invited him out of respect to the memory of his illustrious ancestor, the famous Guy of Warwick, with whose story he was thoroughly acquainted, being a man skilled in languages, and otherwise well versed in the literature of the age. The name of this lieutenant was Sir Baldredam, who, before they parted, made a singular communication to the Earl, namely, that although he durst not confess it, he was in his heart converted to the Catholic religion; and he afterwards proved the sincerity of his assertion by rehearsing the articles of their faith."

"From Jerusalem the Earl returned to Venice, and thence, making the tour of Europe for nearly three years, lost no opportunity of displaying his military accomplishments, by taking part in divers tournaments at the several courts he visited in his travels."

"Having sufficiently satisfied his curiosity and added greatly to his fame; he came back into England, where he was immediately re-

tained with Henry, Prince of Wales, (afterwards Henry VI.) co-sponsoring by indenture dated the second of October, 12 Hen. IV., to serve him in times of peace and war, as well in the realm of England, as upon and beyond the seas, at a wage of two hundred and fifty marks per annum; to be paid out of the Prince's exchequer at Caermarthen, on the two feasts of Easter and St. Michael, by even portions; and the agreement further provides, that, whensoever he should be in that Prince's court, to have four esquires and six yeomen with him, and diet for them all; and that the Prince in service of war should have the third part of what he got in battle, and the third of the thirds of what his men at arms should gain: and in case he took any great commander, fort, or castle, the Prince likewise to have them, giving him reasonable satisfaction. This agreement is very curious, inasmuch as it not only informs us of the amount of the salary paid by a sovereign for the services of one of his nobles of the highest rank, but gives an accurate account of the division of spoil captured by a knight and his retainers."

"The Earl of Warwick's virtues were not, however, confined to the court and the field. Had his life been longer spared, and the troublesome times that followed not impeded his generous designs, the place of his residence would probably have derived great advantages from his enterprising and patriotic spirit. It was his intention to have wallled the town of Warwick; and he was, perhaps, the first person who meditated a navigable canal: 'he mynded to have maid passage for botes frome Tuckesbury to Warwick, for transporting of merchandise for thadvancement of Warwick.'"

His monument was as magnificent as the state of art could render it. The indentures with the several workmen and artificers are remarkable documents; and upon the whole,

"By the accounts of Will. Berkelew, one of the executors, it appears that the structure of the Beauchamp chapel and monument commenced in 21 Hen. VI., but was not totally finished till 3 Edw. IV., full twenty-one years, and that the total cost in the work of masons, quarriers, smiths, plumbers, carpenters, and other inferior labourers, added to the sums paid to the principal artists, according to the covenant just recited, amounted to two thousand four hundred and eighty-one pounds four shillings and seven-pence halfpenny."

"The monument of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, consists of an altar-tomb of grey marble, in the finest preservation. Within canopies admirably wrought, are whole length sculptures of fourteen of the immediate relatives of the deceased, executed in latten, which was a species of fine brass metal, and richly gilt: these figures are disposed five on each side, and two at either end of the tomb. — The female relatives are ranged on the north side of the tomb, the males on the south."

"The corners of the tomb are supported by brass poles moulded at the top, the bottom, and in the middle; and at the summit of the whole, on a table of brass, gilt, reposes the effigy of the Earl, cast, as we have before seen from the agreement, in fine latten, richly gilt. The image (the head and hands excepted, which are uncovered) is in complete armour, with the garter encircling the left leg. The head rests upon a helmet surmounted by the family crest, and at the feet are a bear muzzled and a griffin, badges of the ancient house of Warwick. Nothing

can be more beautiful than the workmanship of every part of this superb structure; and that, indeed, he almost considered as a masterpiece, from the extreme care and exactness that have been bestowed on every other original artist, whose subsequent inspection had proved him to have fulfilled his engagement to the very letter, and the late Mr. Charles Stothard, with that ardour and perseverance which were so prominent in his character, succeeded after very great exertions, in forming this massive figure on its face; and then ascertained, for the first time, that every particle of the effigy was as carefully and minutely finished as those parts which were prominent, and in view. The features are strongly marked; and the whole may, without doubt, be considered as giving a faithful representation of the person whose memory it is intended to perpetuate.

Another proof, if proof were wanting, of the custom of modelling likenesses on such occasions.

Illustrations of the Novels and Romances of the Author of Waverley. Med. Bro. Hurst & Co. *The Pirate, Nigel, Peveril, and Quentin Durward*, are illustrated by engravings from Cooper, Brockedon and Wright. Of these designs the female in the *Pirate* is well imagined, but Cleveland's face is fattened into vulgarity; Nigel, Traprain, and Golepepper are more dramatic; as is also the murder scene. These three, and two others, are drawn by J. M. Wright. Peveril and Brighenorth on horseback are in Cooper's best spirit; and Quentin Durward, presenting the Countess of Croye her Aunt's letter, by Brockedon, is exceedingly chivalrous and picturesque.

Views on the Rhine, &c. By Captain Batty. Part V. R. Jennings. So frequently have we mentioned these tasteful and sweet Views, we need only observe on this new Part, that in subjects it is rather more striking than any of its predecessors, and in execution fully equal. The Herring Tower, at Amsterdam, makes an admirable engraving; and the West Kirk is another good selection. Nantur is little picturesque, though Captain B. has tried to do the most for it. The View from the Liege Road is preferable to that from the Citadel. The distance in the Ever Merkt, Antwerp, appears to us to be rather faintly engraved: the foreground is a stirring scene.

Original Poetry.

"For there is hope in this, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again."
But man dieth, and wasteth away: yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?
Born in anguish, nurs'd in sorrow,
Journeying through a shadowy span,
Fresh with health to-day; to-morrow
Cold and lifeless—such is Man.
Scarce produced to light, ere dying,
Like the fancied vision flying;
Scarcely budding forth, when blighted;
Dust to dust again united.
Richly shines the rainbow glowing,
Legally laughs the morning beam,
Sweetly fills the flower blowing,
Deeply rolls the mountain stream.
But the heavy bow hath failed,
And the morning beam is faded,
And to earth the flower hath faded,
And the mountain stream is wasted.
Yet, though pass'd awhile, these he not
Ever in destruction's chain;

Though the flower may fade, they are not
Spring shall wake them, buds shall
Morning's smile shall brighten
And the storm, the rainbow brighten
And the torrent (summer fresh)
Roll its waters undiminish'd
Man afloat, when death hath bound him;
Moulders in the silent grave
Of the friends, who once were round him,
None to succour, none to save!
Then, when night and gloom assail thee,
And thy strength and glory fail thee,
And thy boasted beauty wane,
Cold, in darkness, what remaineth?

J. P. H.

Sketches of Society.

TRADITIONS OF THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS. [This Paper would be xiv. of our Series; but with the advance of the year, and to keep our volumes more distinct (there having been a long break since No. xiii.) we rather chose to begin anew.]

THE powerful interest which has been excited by the extraordinary narratives contained in the papers which we have published under this title, convince us, that in resuming them, we shall give to a great proportion of our readers, as much pleasure as that which we ourselves feel, in being able to continue the publication. We are sensible, that next to the authentic source from whence they are derived, and which gives them their principal value, a great part of their charm consists in the plain, manly, unadorned, and unaffected strain in which they are written. At a time when so much contemptible trash is published concerning the Highlands of Scotland, we are glad to be able to communicate something on that subject, which is not merely curious and interesting to the great body of mankind, and is of inestimable value to those who are versed in the history and antiquities of that remote district.

But without farther preface we must proceed to the Tradition.

The Black Knight of Lochnow.

The power of Richard, and the treachery of his mercenary partisans in Scotland, had almost effected a cessation of all open resistance in that unhappy country. In the Highlands, however, a few individuals still avowed hostility to the tyrant, and among these Sir Niel Campbell, the black knight of Lochnow, made the most conspicuous figure. He was the chief of that ancient race, the descendant and the progenitor of many a soldier and patriot. His influence rendered him formidable, his principles were unquestionable, and his talents were of the highest rank. John Macdonald, Lord of Lorne, was his neighbour; and unfortunately for himself and his family, the powerful faction, which favoured the English interest, availing themselves of his youth and inexperience, entangled him in their toil, by his marriage with a sister of the red Cumming. To conquer or to corrupt Sir Niel was an object of the first importance to the whole party; and many attempts were made by the Lord of Lorne to accomplish that, but without success. When the Southern parts of Scotland were roused by the efforts of the renowned Wallace, the hostile disposition of the Knight of Lochnow became a matter of serious consideration to Richard; and that monarch entered into a treaty with Sir John Macdonald, granting him the hands then possessed by Sir Niel; and also the very extensive estate of Lord Lorne, provided he should conquer the obnoxious Chief. The Lord of

Lorne was to be remunerated for his property in another quarter. But Campbell was to be very destroyed, root and branch.

Duncan Macdonald, the uncle of Lord Lorne was true to the cause of his country, and proposed the plans of the English faction with zeal and ability. Tradition asserts that he gave his assistance to Sir Niel, and history appears to countenance this assertion. Macdonald's force was, however, too numerous to be openly combated in the field. He had collected an army of 15,000 men, consisting of Irish and treacherous Scotch, who had joined him with the hope of plunder; and Campbell showed a degree of skill and conduct as a General, which was worthy the best days of Greece or Rome. Availing himself of his accurate knowledge of the country, he retreated before the barbarous horde, which had penetrated into the heart of Argyleshire, and by a circuitous route he lured the enemy to pursue him to a narrow pass, from which he escaped by a wooden bridge, which he then destroyed. He immediately occupied an impregnable position, and left Macdonald in a situation where he was exposed to every disadvantage. The country in his rear was extremely barren, and the barrier in his front, defended by his gallant opponent, was impenetrable. The pass we allude to is that of Brandy, where the river Arne escapes from the lake of that name; and the position which Sir Niel took up, is the lofty ground and rock of Craigmore, on the western side of the river.

Great as these advantages were, they could not enable Campbell to accomplish the object of his wishes; for the enemy could plunder and destroy the country in the course of a little time; and it became necessary to inform Sir William Wallace of his situation. Duncan Macdonald had been a school-fellow of Wallace, and their kindred feelings had produced intimacy and friendship. Under the critical circumstances in which their affairs stood, Duncan offered to be the ambassador of his brave countrymen. He left Sir Niel, and crossed the lake by night, accompanied by one faithful attendant, called Gillimichael, who is supposed to have been the progenitor of the Mac Michael (or Carmichael) of this country; and was then advanced in life, but still celebrated for swiftness of foot and for bravery. Tradition relates that Duncan found Wallace at Dundaff, and on hearing the condition in which Campbell was placed, he instantly resolved to march to his assistance. The case, indeed, admitted of little doubt or hesitation. Scotland contained few such men as Sir Niel, and if Macdonald and his adherents were victorious over him, Wallace would have been surrounded by enemies on all sides.

This was about the time when that illustrious patriot had returned from the overthrow of the English in the Battle of Bannockburn. Having mustered his forces at the bridge of Stirling, he found them two thousand strong. Duncan of Lorne was his guide, and he sent forward Gillimichael to procure intelligence of the enemy. The march of Wallace was so rapid, that a considerable portion of his army was unable to support the fatigue, and he determined to divide the strong from the exhausted. The first division, consisting of seven hundred men, he committed in person, accompanied by Sir John the Grange, Richard of Lodi, and Wallace of Richardtown. On the route they were met by Sir Niel Campbell, who had left Craigmore in the middle of the night, and hurried to the aid of Macdonald, with the belief that he still maintained his position, having ordered a small

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